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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1972

Established 1887

FBI Chief 48 Years

J. Edgar Hoover,
77, Dies at Home

J. Edgar Hoover

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—J. Edgar Hoover, 77, who built the FBI into one of the world's most renowned crime-fighting organizations, died during the night in his bedroom.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced that the legendary director of the FBI for 48 years was found dead by his maid at 8:30 a.m. EDT. FBI aides said he was found beside the bed when the maid came to prepare breakfast. Mr. Hoover was a bachelor.

Dr. James I. Luke, Washington's medical examiner, said Mr. Hoover died of "hypertensive cardio-vascular disease" commonly known as high blood pressure. He also said Mr. Hoover had been suffering from a heart condition for some time, but refused to discuss details.

FBI aides said Mr. Hoover had dinner at the home of his second-in-command, Clyde Tolson, at the latter's home last night. He left for his own home about 11 p.m.

Both houses of Congress passed a resolution providing

that the body of Mr. Hoover lie in state in the Capitol Rotunda. There was no immediate indication of a successor to Mr. Hoover, who almost single-handedly dominated the FBI since its inception.

Because of his personal prestige, Mr. Hoover had remained in his post beyond the mandatory retirement age of 70 at the personal decision of President Nixon and his predecessor, Lyndon B. Johnson, despite mounting criticism that surrounded the agency.

Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, a former deputy attorney general, has figured in post speculation as a possible successor. More recently, John Ingall, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, has been mentioned, along with Myles Ambrose, former customs commissioner who was selected by Mr. Nixon as a special assistant and assistant attorney general in charge of narcotics enforcement.

Associate director Tolson, 72, a lifelong friend of Mr. Hoover's, will serve as acting FBI director.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Brandt-Barzel Talks Set Today

Compromise Sought on Bonn Pacts

By David Binder

BONN, May 2 (NYT).—After a turbulent week of going before a West German public on vision, the deadlocked government and opposition went into the scenes today to try to bring out a compromise leading to parliamentary ratification of Bonn's controversial "treaties with the Soviet Union and land."

The expectation in both the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition led by Chancellor Willy Brandt and the opposition conservative camp led by Kahrer Barzel was approval in the meeting of the Eastern treaties a slight delay—probably sometime next week.

Mr. Brandt has conferred with Mr. Barzel for more than six hours since their two parliamentary groupings had a tie vote 247-247 in the Lower House Friday. They are to meet in a coalition-opposition unit conference tomorrow morning.

The questions still under discussion are the "when and how" a possible compromise. Chancellor Brandt told his own Social Democratic Bundestag mates he would like to start the ratification procedure in the lower House on Friday—two weeks later than scheduled.

Both he and Mr. Barzel are risking on "declarations" prolonging the basis for a "joint solution" of all three party upings in the Bundestag on a meeting of the 1970 good will treaties with Moscow and a new for the future of the divided German nation.

The chancellor is said to be concerned that the proposed joint solution do nothing to water the treaties to the point where they become worthless for non-European Communists.

Mr. Barzel was described by a knowledgeable source as in the process of seeking common ground between a group of Christian Democratic Union deputies who want Brandt "simply to move over" Brandt in the compromise and another group of

hardliners who want him to triumph as well over Brandt.

The latter conservatives, not expellies from former German territories in the East, are expected to vote against the treaties, come what may.

Gerhard Ebenbauer, a wealthy industrialist from Bamberg, finally resigned as a Free Democrat deputy this afternoon after having voted against Chancellor Brandt last week. He was replaced by Rudolf Opitz of Münster, who is a government supporter.

Kurt von Kuhlmann-Stumm, a millionaire Free Democrat farmer, is working out a draft of his own personal policy for West Germany and the world and would continue voting against the government until it accepted his concepts.

The moves of the fringe liberals appeared to leave the government in the same situation with the opposition that it was in last Friday, although still able to rule.

Wilhelm Helm, the Free

Democrat farmer from Bisselhausen, finally made up his mind after a week of wavering and asked the Christian Democrats to accept him as a guest deputy.

Mr. Barzel recommended his acceptance, but that will not be decided until Friday.

But there now appears to be a fairly stable number of Christian Democratic deputies who will vote for treaty ratification, either out of conviction, or out of anxiety over the consequences of rejection for Bonn's future and East-West relations.

So the bulk of today's discussions were viewed in both government and opposition quarters as cosmetic operations designed to put a good face on everyone involved in the effort to save the Eastern treaties.

There were some slight numerical shifts in the Bundestag party strengths as several liberal deputies who had defected from the coalition made definitive commitments today.

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East Germans Move to End All Capitalism

Enact Reform Plan Banning Private Firms

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, May 3 (UPI)—The East German government announced a far-reaching reform program last week to improve the lot of the old and the economically weak, the working man and the working mother.

It also intensified its drive to wipe out remaining privately owned enterprises and to cut the income of professional men and performing artists.

One year after he took power last May, Erich Honecker, the Communist party chief, has made it clear he is moving the country still further in the direction of an egalitarian welfare state.

By May 15 all 3,500 remaining private firms and the 5,000 semi-private concerns with partial state ownership must sell out completely to the government.

Officials also disclosed that top salaries, earned by scientists, businessmen or artists, will be cut as of July and are not to exceed 2,000 marks a month (just under \$700) for any individual.

The move was seen as an attempt to close the gap with the average worker's income of 750 marks.

The reform program, for which the East German regime earmarked 8 billion marks (\$2.5 billion) through 1975, was unanimously adopted by the East German party, government and trade union federation at Mr. Honecker's personal insistence at a central committee session.

It raises pensions and social assistance for 3.4 million East Germans and lowers rents in modern flats for all families and individuals below the 2,000-mark income level.

The state announced it would pay out 600 million marks in child allowances and for the setting up of new homes by young married couples.

Working mothers with three or more children will be granted a 40-hour week instead of the present 45-hour working week from July on and will be given a minimum of 21 days annual vacation.

Mr. Honecker had already approved the granting of credits and free-of-charge plots to married workers with families who want to build their own homes in the suburbs. Previously private ownership of homes had been frowned upon.

Heath, Eyskens Want Brussels As EEC Center

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath and Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens agreed in daylong talks today that the political headquarters of an enlarged European Economic Community should be in Brussels despite French insistence that it be in Paris.

Mr. Heath until today had declined to commit Britain publicly in favor of basing the EEC's political secretariat in Brussels.

In talks about an agenda for the 10-nation EEC summit to be held in Paris Oct. 19, Mr. Heath and Mr. Eyskens agreed that:

• The conference should decide on measures to achieve a full economic and monetary union within EEC by 1980.

• It should set guidelines to permit EEC member nations to develop their poorer regions.

• The 10 nations should aid and cooperate with Africa, Asia and Latin America, and should develop more liberal trading and political relations with the United States, Japan and the Communist nations.

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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
IRISH ARMS—Part of a large supply of arms that was uncovered in Belfast on Monday by British troops.

Protestants' Gangs in Belfast Heed Leaders, Curb Violence

BELFAST, May 2 (AP)—Militant Protestant leaders announced today that they had ordered their teen-age followers to halt their nightly rampages in Catholic districts of Belfast.

Curbing the Tartan gangs of teen-age Protestants last night gave the provincial capital one of its quietest nights in weeks, the Ulster Vanguard movement said. Vanguard, which claims 10,000 members, is headed by William Craig, a hard-line former Northern Ireland home affairs minister.

The group's officials said that they planned to arrange a meeting between police authorities and leaders of the Tartan gangs, named for the tartan scarves they wear as a symbol of Protestant ascendancy in Ulster.

The relative quiet elsewhere in Northern Ireland continued today although a man died in Strabane, County Donegal, when his car and an army vehicle collided. The death was not added to the tally of 317 slain in 33 months of political strife.

Minor shooting incidents broke out throughout the province but only one casualty was reported—a man hit in the leg during an exchange of fire between a British Army patrol and gunmen at Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic.

The subject of mutual and balanced force reductions by NATO and Warsaw Pact states is a topic that Mr. Nixon wants to discuss when he goes to Moscow.

However, it has been stressed here that he will not be negotiating, only discussing.

Talking to newsmen before he took off from Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Rogers said South Vietnamese forces had been expected to lose some provincial capitals, "but we are encouraged by the courageous fighting of the South Vietnamese."

He said he and President Nixon had predicted the loss of some South Vietnamese provincial capitals, of which Quang Tri has been the first.

The secretary of state said he does not expect to meet with North Vietnamese negotiator Le Dac Tho when he is in Paris, though he will be seeing the U.S. envoy at the Paris peace talks.

Asked whether what happens in Vietnam will affect other items in the primary there, opposed by an uncommitted slate said to include substantial McGovern strength.

Sen. McGovern was on the ballot there, too, but he quit the Indiana campaign even before announcing his withdrawal from the primary competition.

In Alabama, 29 special districts were created for the Democratic delegate election, in which Gov. Wallace sought to capture a majority to insure control of the 37-vote delegation from his home state. His Democratic foes fielded a slate of opponents.

Senate Nominees Chosen

In addition, both Alabama parties chose Senate nominees. Sen. John J. Sparkman sought Democratic renomination against six opponents. There were four Republican candidates, including former Postmaster General William M. Blount.

May 30 runoff elections are likely in the crowded Senate races and for some of the delegate seats. It takes a clear majority to win.

Walker E. Fauntroy, the District of Columbia delegate to Congress, ran as a favorite son in the primary there, opposed by an uncommitted slate said to include substantial McGovern strength.

Sen. McGovern flew to New York today to receive the endorsement of Howard Samuels, president of the New York City Off-Track Betting Corp., who sought the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York two years ago.

Sen. McGovern said he made the flight from Cleveland because "election day is the day when the only thing a candidate can do is pray."

He told a news conference he thought Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts might eventually endorse him. But he said Sen. Kennedy "has his own timetable."

"The beer was quite good," he added.

The party—three British Royal Navy chief petty officers, their wives and two children—sailed for Lanlao, an outlying British island, on Sunday morning.

They stayed about a mile into Communist waters and were taken in tow by a Chinese junk to the island of Wai Ling Ting and held until they were told this morning that they could go home.

Petty Officer Giblett said the Chinese were "very courteous, very friendly. They tried to keep us at ease all the time."

Gia Scala's Death

HOLLYWOOD, May 2 (AP)—Actress Gia Scala, 38, died at her Hollywood home last weekend from an accidental overdose of narcotics and alcohol, the Los Angeles County Coroner said yesterday. Authorities said she was suffering from a coronary condition and had been taking medication for a drinking problem.

MICHEL SWISS

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Poll Mixups Mar Vote in Ohio Primary

Contests Also in Indiana and Alabama

(Continued from Page 1)
ly sensitive" because Sen. Humphrey held a private meeting with the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections.

Some 400,000 voters, 300,000 of them Democrats, were expected to vote in the populous county.

Sen. Humphrey had asked state officials to extend the hours and went to court when that didn't work. He said late poll openings, voting machine tugs and other snags had the effect of disenfranchising Democrats who sought to vote early in the day.

Mr. McAlister said: "It is evident that deliberate pattern of tampering with the Ohio election has emerged in Cuyahoga County where at least 100 polling places were kept locked for at least two hours after the official opening time."

He also charged that a number of polling places didn't have enough voting machines to handle the lines of voters.

Sen. Humphrey said many of the problem districts had big working class and black populations. "These are areas in which I have a very distinct interest," he said.

Just Unbelievable!

"It is unbelievable, just unbelievable," said Sen. Humphrey. "I am pretty damned mad about it."

While there was no presidential preference poll in Ohio, the names of the presidential candidates were on the ballot stop their delegate slate. Thirty-eight were chosen on a statewide basis; the rest were apportioned among the 23 congressional districts.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey were the chief contenders in Ohio, where five candidates entered delegate slate.

Ironically, it was a state in which Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, once had hoped to virtually clinch the nomination with the aid of Gov. John J. Gilligan and an array of big-name supporters. Instead, Sen. Muskie didn't even make it to Ohio as an active campaigner. He quit the primary campaign last Thursday, while remaining a candidate, setting off a scramble for his leftover backing.

Jackon and McCarthy

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington spent nearly three weeks stamping Ohio for votes for his delegates. Former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota had a full slate.

Indiana's primary was a presidential preference poll, hindering the 75-vote delegation on the first ballot at the national convention. Nineteen of them went to the statewide winner, the balance were assigned on a congressional district basis.

Sen. Muskie was on the ballot there, too, but he quit the Indiana campaign even before announcing his withdrawal from the primary competition.

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Petty Officer Giblett said the Chinese were "very courteous, very friendly. They tried to keep us at ease all the time."

French Award Goes To Rent Official

PARIS, May 2 (UPI)—An international jury today awarded the first 250,000-franc "Institute of Life" prize to Prof. René Dubos, of Rockefeller University, N.Y., for his work on the environmental application of microbiology and pathology.

Professor Dubos, 71, an American born in France, has devoted much of his work to the study of the effects of chemical and biological elements on human life, especially on community life in heavily industrialized areas.

The jury was composed of 32 members including five Nobel Prize winners. The sponsor, a foundation set up by the nationalized French electric power industry, intends the prize as an annual award for scientific achievement.

Mrs. Wylie and her son, Aron Blandon, 27, were charged with blackmail, extortion and conspiracy in connection with an alleged \$10,000 kickback paid in exchange for a \$30,000 contract with the Housing Authority's modernization project.

The woman, Mrs. Rose Wylie, also faces trial on charges lodged against her last February of defrauding the Philadelphia Model Cities Program of some \$10,000 through pay checks said to have been made out to nonexistent employees.

Mrs. Wylie and her son, Aron Blandon, 27, were charged with blackmail, extortion and conspiracy in connection with an alleged \$10,000 kickback paid in exchange for a \$30,000 contract with the Housing Authority's modernization project.

The Chinese Embassy would not discuss the reported contacts.

The informants indicated that several times since then, contact had been made between lower-level officials at the embassy. The latest was believed to have occurred last Friday.

The Chinese Embassy would not discuss the reported contacts. The U.S. Embassy said that one of the Watson-Huang talks "has been to insure that a channel of communications is available at all times."

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Gallup Poll

Kennedy, Humphrey Equal In Support Against Nixon

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., May 2.—With the confused picture presented by the primaries to date, political observers have suggested that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts may emerge from the Miami convention as the Democratic party's compromise candidate.

Sen. Kennedy, at this time, wins no greater support among the nation's voters in trial heats against President Nixon than does either Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, two other possible Democratic nominees.

In the latest survey, conducted after the Wisconsin primary but before the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primaries, Mr. Nixon received the vote of 48 percent of registered voters nationwide to 35 percent for Sen. Kennedy and 12 percent for Gov. Wallace.

McGovern Weaker

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota does not fare quite so well as Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Muskie in trial heats at this time. One reason is that he is less well-known to the voters in many states.

The latest survey shows Mr. Nixon winning the support of 45 percent of registered voters to 31 percent for Sen. McGovern and 15 percent for Gov. Wallace.

The Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace and the Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial heats are based on in-person interviews with 1,088 registered voters out of a sample of 1,478 adults interviewed April 15-16 in more than 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and Edward Kennedy were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third-party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Here are the latest results of the Nixon-Kennedy-Wallace trial heat, showing a vote spread similar to that recorded in an early February survey:

| Ken. Wal- Nixon Gove- nace dec. | | % % % | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------|----|
| April 15-16 | 46 | 36 | 12 |
| Feb. 4-7 | 47 | 39 | 9 |
| | 5 | | |

Here are the latest Nixon-McGovern-Wallace trial results, also showing little change since early February in the margin between the major party candidates:

| Ken. Wal- Nixon Gove- nace dec. | | % % % | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------|----|
| April 15-16 | 46 | 31 | 15 |
| Feb. 4-7 | 49 | 34 | 11 |
| | 6 | | |

The trial heats reported today are one in a series of tests of candidate strength to be conducted between now and the conventions this summer to measure the preferences of the electorate.

Penalties upon conviction range

U.S. Jury Accuses Ford, GM Of Volume-Sales Price Plot

By Jerry M. Flint

DAMAGES to fleet customers if they sued and won.

The fleet market accounts for one-eighth of the total car market or one million cars worth \$1.5 billion at wholesale rates in 1968, the suit noted.

Chrysler's fleet business soared, and in 1968 Ford and GM substantially increased their price concessions and in some instances sold automobiles at or below the cost of their manufacture to win back the market and hurt Chrysler, the indictment said.

GM and Ford immediately denied the charges, each insisting that it independently decided to end discounts to fleet buyers. "We will seek an immediate trial on the merits. We are confident GM will be vindicated and that the government's accusations will be shown to have no basis in fact," General Motors said of its 1970 ending of volume sales discounts.

"It should be understood that the charges in an indictment stem from secret grand-jury proceedings conducted solely by government counsel. At the trial in open court the full facts will be presented," GM stated.

In New York, Reuters reported, Ford's general counsel, Wright Tisdale, said: "The accusations in the indictment are not true and we shall defend ourselves vigorously."

Special Dividend by GM

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—General Motors announced after the close of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that its directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents in addition to the customary quarterly payment of 85 cents. This marked the first special payout since a similar action in the second quarter of 1969. Recently, GM reported that its first-quarter profits were the highest for any three-month period.

Its stock closed yesterday at 78 7/8, down 1 1/2.

Tass Office Attacked

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—A smoke grenade set off this morning in the offices of the Soviet news agency Tass, apparently by a militant Jew, caused the evacuation of the second-floor of the National Press Building. Shortly after the first alarms sounded, a man called United Press International to state: "A tear gas grenade was thrown into the offices of Tass Soviet news agency in retaliation of the beatings of Soviet Jews Saturday."

Many problems remain before such an embryo could be implanted into the womb of a woman but most scientists do not consider them insolvable. The ethical nature of such an experiment has become the subject of intense debate, both in the United States and in England.

Researchers at Cambridge University, in England, Dr. Robert G. Edwards and Dr. Patrick C. Steptoe, have succeeded in fertilizing human eggs outside the body and growing the resulting embryo to the blastocyst stage, the stage when an embryo would normally become attached to the uterine wall.

The journal notes that attempts

to make copies of humans do not

seem imminent, but that "the

same cannot be said for experi-

ments with the test-tube baby."

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FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, 77, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)
Within 10 years, he whipped the bureau into such shape that President Herbert Hoover handed to it the Lindbergh kidnapping case when nobody else could solve it. Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped March 1, 1932. Ten weeks later, with the case unsolved, President Hoover ordered all federal investigative agencies to place themselves at the disposal of New Jersey officials, with the FBI as coordinating agency. On Sept. 19, 1934, the FBI captured Bruno Richard Hauptmann, later executed as the kidnap-killer.

Mr. Hoover joined the Justice Department July 26, 1917, at age 22 and soon was working in the Enemy Alien Registration Section with one of his first major tasks being a study of subversive activities.

On May 10, 1924, he was called into the office of then Attorney General Harlan Stone and offered the challenge of shaking up the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, which was under fire on charges of corruption.

From that point on, J. Edgar Hoover was the nation's "G-man."

The Legendary G-Man

WASHINGTON (UPI)—J. Edgar Hoover, the legendary G-man, was the most enduring and perhaps, if there is such a thing as a cumulative total, the most powerful official in the long span of American government.

His power was a compound of performance and politics, publicity and personality. At the base of it all, however, was an extraordinary record of innovation and modernization in law enforcement, most of it in the first decades or so of his tenure.

The centralized fingerprint file (the print total has passed the 200-million mark) at the Identification Division (1925) and the Crime Laboratory (1932) are landmarks in the gradual application of science to police work. The National Police Academy (1935) has trained the leadership of local forces throughout the country. Mr. Hoover's recruitment of lawyers and accountants, although they now make up only 32 percent of the special agent corps, set a world standard of professionalism.

The National Crime Informa-



A. Hoover in 1924, when he was named as first FBI chief.

tion Center enables 4,000 local law enforcement agencies to enter records and get questions answered on a network of 35 computer systems, with its headquarters at the FBI office here.

He Got Results

From the start, Mr. Hoover got results. His bureau rounded up the gangsters in the 1930s. It made the once epidemic crime of kidnapping a rarity. It arrested German saboteurs within days after their submarines landed them on the Atlantic coast. And, in one of its most sensational coups, the FBI seized the slayers of Mrs. Viola Gregg Luzzo only hours after the civil rights workers' shotgun death in Alabama in 1965.

The FBI does not catch everybody, and it is many months now since any of its "most wanted" suspects have been arrested. But Mr. Hoover executed enough seemingly miraculous swoops to make any specific criticism per-

sons. Hoover always understood the subtle currents of power in Washington better than most. Not a New Dealer at heart, he had nonetheless dazzled President Franklin D. Roosevelt with his celebrated success against kidnappers.

Roosevelt liked him. He slipped the FBI director's back and laughed when Mr. Hoover confessed that an agent had been caught in the act of illegal wire-tapping, and he was amused at the bureau's temerity in putting a spy on Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's counselor, in London.

Mr. Hoover's assignment of counter-espionage duties to the FBI as war loomed in 1936 expanded the bureau's size and heightened Mr. Hoover's prestige.

Since 1936, the Senate has

never questioned the FBI budget as reported by the House. And in the House, the veteran chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that periodically reviewed Mr. Hoover's spending, Rep. John J. Rooney, D., N.Y., once said that "I have never cut [Mr. Hoover's] budget and I never expect to."

As some of the men closest to him volunteer, Mr. Hoover's primary genius may well have been publicity. He had some famous fights with other police agencies—notably after the capture of Bruno Hauptmann—to get public credit for his bureau, but Mr. Hoover was no ordinary headline grabber.

The real foundations of his legend are built on more solid stuff than press relations. Certainly his image was never dependent on the goodwill of newspapermen, to whom Mr. Hoover was normally inaccessible.

Mr. Hoover never held a news conference. The closest thing to a mouthpiece in the press was not a political pundit or a crime reporter but the late Walter Winchell, the Broadway gossip columnist, who traveled with an FBI escort and carried an item about "G-man Hoover" almost every day, for years.

The making of the Hoover folk hero was undertaken purposefully in the mid-1930s—long after the director's quiet administrative mastery had established him securely.

Pretty Boy Floyd

Speakeasies were the fashion. Gangsterism ravaged the land, capturing headlines and, in a sense, the public fancy. For Mr. Hoover, the last straw was the Kansas City massacre of June 17, 1933, in which Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd and his gang killed five men, including an FBI agent and three local policemen.

"If there is going to be publicity," the director raged, "let it be on the side of law and order."

Looking about for a symbol, Mr. Hoover found himself, and proceeded to orchestrate a dazzling range of movies, books, radio dramas and comic strips. He wrote introductions to such books as "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" and "Farewell, Mr. Gangster." He also put his byline on innumerable magazine articles, with such titles as "Crime's Leading Lady" and "Buzzard in Disguise."

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Treaty Urged On Protection Of Diplomats

**U.S. Classifies Harm
To Them With Piracy**

By Thomas J. Hamilton
GENEVA, May 3 (UPI)—A United States legal expert suggested today that anyone who murders, kidnaps, or inflicts "grievous bodily harm" on a foreign diplomat or visiting high government official be punished as an international criminal.

Richard D. Kearney, a Washington, D.C., lawyer on special assignment to the State Department, proposed an international agreement for the protection of diplomats in a "working paper" submitted to a United Nations body, the International Law Commission.

His proposal would also apply to an attempted attack on a representative of a foreign government, or any attempt to use such an attack to "extort anything of value" or affect governmental actions or decisions in any state.

Mr. Kearney, who was elected president of the commission at the start of its two-month session here, told a correspondent that his proposal would put all such actions in the same category as piracy.

Under international law a pirate can be punished by any country where he is found, no matter where the piracy took place. Mr. Kearney said his proposal would provide worldwide jurisdiction over those guilty of "serious felonies" against representatives of foreign governments.

U.S. Backing

Members of the International Law Commission serve in their individual capacities, but a U.S. spokesman said that Mr. Kearney's proposal had government backing.

Mr. Kearney, who has a State Department assignment for coordinating international law, said his proposal was intended to deal primarily with the kidnapping or murder of several European and American ambassadors in Latin America.

It would not apply to demonstrations against missions to the United Nations in New York, including protests against Soviet policy toward Jews, although some diplomats there had "close calls," Mr. Kearney said.

Existing Treaties

Although there are a number of international agreements for the protection of foreign diplomats, consult and other government representatives, these leave the responsibility for punishment of attacks to the government on whose territory they took place.

The "working paper," however, would authorize the government whose representative was attacked or any other government where the attacker was found, to prosecute him. It would permit the automatic extradition of the attacker in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Attacks on visiting chiefs of state, chiefs of government, officials of cabinet rank and their families could be prosecuted in the same way.

India Indicates It Plans A-Tests Underground

NEW DELHI, May 2 (AP)—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram indicated today that India would conduct underground nuclear tests when it develops the technology but insisted that nuclear energy would be used only for peaceful purposes.

"Developments in the international situation do not warrant a change in our present policy, which is to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes," Mr. Ram told Parliament. Members interrupted him with applause.

But he said scientists from the Indian Atomic Energy Commission "are studying the technology to conduct underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes."

He did not speculate on when the tests might begin. India has refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it feels the treaty discriminates against countries without a nuclear capability.

Arab Vote Heavy On West Bank

BETHLEHEM, May 2 (UPI)—A heavy turnout of Arab voters took part today in the election of 12 municipal councils on the West Bank of the Jordan—the second and final stage of the first balloting permitted in Israeli-occupied territories. No major incidents were reported.

Military government spokesman refused comment on a Jerusalem Post report that the mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja' Arbi, was waiting until after the polling to press for self-determination in the territory.



Associated Press
FREE BUSES—Romans boarding buses yesterday in a test to see if free rush-hour public transportation would help to cut traffic congestion in the crowded capital.

Rome Gives Free Buses Another Tryout

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Rome started a 43-day experiment in free bus travel today, hoping to persuade motorists to leave their cars at home. Motorists did not cooperate.

Traffic jams were as noisy and thick as ever. Traffic Commissioner Luigi Pallottini said he was considering even more drastic means of keeping private automobiles out of downtown Rome.

"The idea," he said, "is to make it so difficult for private automobiles that citizens use public transport."

The free bus plan will last until June 15, costing the city about 1.5 billion lire (\$2.8 million).

If it goes the way city officials want, Romans will leave their cars at home and thus ease the almost permanent traffic jams and reduce damage caused by the automobile to the architectural, artistic and natural beauties of Rome.

The free bus idea was tried at Christmas during a nine-day period, but results did not prove much. The city decided to try it again over a longer period.

Officials said there were several reasons that the first day was not a success. Romans are slow to change their habits. They do not like public transportation, and many of the cars in the city center today were persons return-

ing home from the May Day despite days of publicity and explanation.

Moreover, many Romans obviously did not know about the experiment. Bus company employees reported that thousands of passengers tried to pay fares

all day and night. Romans and tourists must pay if they ride between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. and between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Calif. Professor Censured Over Genetics-of-Race Issue

By William Trombley

SACRAMENTO, Calif., May 2—A Sacramento State College sociology professor has been reprimanded because she invited Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel prize-winning physicist who believes that Negroes may be genetically inferior to whites, to speak on campus last fall.

The incident raises the question of whether views abhorrent to a majority of students and faculty can be heard on a college campus.

Teaching Opposed

The commission also recommended that Prof. Barnes not be permitted to teach the course this spring.

Acting on this advice, Sacramento State president Bernard L. Hyink reprimanded Prof. Barnes for inviting Dr. Shockley and urged her to consider withdrawing from the class.

Some professors and faculty organizations fear that the right to hear controversial speakers, fought for so zealously in the 1950s and 1960s when conservative administrators and trustees sought to bar liberal and leftist speakers, may be lost now that the attack on campus free speech is coming from another direction.

Dr. Shockley, a Stanford professor, did not speak at Sacramento State on Nov. 22 because the meeting was disrupted by black students who called Dr. Shockley a racist. After some scuffling and a few minor injuries, the talk was canceled.

Similar Episodes

Dr. Shockley has been involved in similar episodes on six campuses in the United States in the last two years.

So have Arthur R. Jensen, a University of California at Berkeley psychologist who believes there are genetic differences in intelligence due to race, and Harvard psychologist Richard Herrnstein, who has written about Mr. Jensen's work.

Sometimes the disruptions have been by black students, more often by members of Students

© Los Angeles Times

NATO Exercise Begins

ANKARA, May 2 (Reuters)—Nearly 300 aircraft and 80 warships from five NATO countries began an exercise code-named "Dawn Patrol '72" in the Eastern Mediterranean today.

His Honesty May Be A Bit Late

OXFORD, England, May 2 (UPI)—Heinz Engelmann, 42, walked into a police station Sunday and said with a smile: "I've spent all the money that I stole in Germany and now I want to go home."

No one believed him at first. Then, police said today, he convinced officers and was held for investigation.

They discovered that Mr. Engelmann, of Offenbach-am-Main, disappeared from his job in the Deutsche Bank's branch at Frankfurt airport last Aug. 29.

A total of 414,000 marks vanished from the bank at the same time.

The police said Mr. Engelmann would appear in a Paris court Monday. A warrant for his arrest has arrived from a Frankfurt court and the French court will rule on a request for his extradition. He is being held at Fresnes prison.

Citing Racism, American Resigns Rhodes Award

OXFORD, England, May 2 (UPI)—An American postgraduate student at Oxford University renounced his Rhodes scholarship today in protest at what he describes as "racial and sexual discrimination by the Rhodes Trust."

He is Grant Crandall, 24, from Yellow Springs, Ohio, who is in his second year reading politics.

The resignation is believed the first in the 70-year history of the Rhodes scholarships, now worth \$1,500 a year.

Mr. Crandall is one of a group of Rhodes scholars who have been campaigning for reform of the scheme as it applies to southern Africa.

"Despite their prestige the scholarships are really only a way of selecting and training a privileged few who will eventually wield power in their own societies," he said.

In a letter to the trustees he urged them to scrap the scholarship scheme in South Africa and Rhodesia, charging that racial discrimination was exercised by the selection board in those countries.

Salam Sees Forming New Lebanese Regime

BEIRUT, May 2 (UPI)—Lebanon's Premier Saeb Salam today announced the resignation of his 18-month-old government following the election of a new 93-man parliament.

Mr. Salam said that his resignation, which is a post-election formally, will be officially submitted to President Suleiman Franjieh tomorrow. Mr. Salam, 67, is expected to be asked to form the new government.

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The Prospects for SALT

It is not altogether clear whether the White House statement on the brightened prospects for early success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was a progress report, an attempt to influence the discussions themselves or an effort to brighten the gloom that has been emanating from Vietnam. But it is not unreasonable to assume the first of these possibilities, since it is not only plausible but necessary, if the world is to escape at least some of the portentous perils of great-power rivalry.

It is plausible that there should be a good chance for a broad "offensive freeze" by the military establishments of the Soviet Union and the United States because it is in the interests of both countries that this should take place, and because it has been postponed hitherto by questions of definition and scope, rather than principle. Admittedly, these questions are important and knotty, and each nation will try to answer them in ways that would affect its own arms posture in an advantageous manner. But the semantics of such a dispute, and the realities that underly it, surely can give way before determination—and both governments have given evidence of that.

It is necessary, because an unchecked rivalry in the one field in which the two powers have very nearly a monopoly—that is, the ability to blast themselves and any other nation into nuclear destruction—represents the ultimate danger. Such rivalry is not only a heavy burden on the peoples of the two states directly involved,

and a constant stimulant to tensions, but it presents the ever-present threat that rivalry in other areas—in supplying arms to the fighting forces in Vietnam, for example, or the Middle East—could erupt into a major catastrophe. Merely checking the arms race, of course, would still leave ample stocks for mutual suicide. But an agreement on limitations of strategic arms implies at least the hint that they will never be used.

Moreover, such an agreement could lead to extensions of arms limitations. It would also create an atmosphere in which diplomatic accords might be achieved.

Not that either of these developments would follow necessarily. The United States and the Soviet Union have their own concepts about their own interests in various parts of the world and there is enough division among them to make meeting of minds difficult. In addition, neither are completely free agents when the interests and emotions of other people are involved; Hanoi and Saigon, Jerusalem and Cairo, hold to their own points of view, have won their own commitments from the larger powers, and possess to a degree their own veto over the acts of the powers—even if it is only blackmail by weakness.

Despite these significant qualifications, Moscow and Washington can do much to ameliorate the bitter struggles in the world, once they come to recognize and to proclaim that it is to their own advantage to do so. And in that lies the promise implicit in a successful conclusion of the SALT negotiations.



'Where's That Of Flag That We're Rallyin' Round This Time?'

A Sadness in the Family

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The saddest aspect of Italy's recent election campaign, which ends with a critical vote on Sunday, is the pattern of violence and organized terrorism on its fringes of extremism, particularly that of the revolutionaries left.

This is especially tragic because it can have no serious influence on the outcome and because the left-wing youngsters chiefly involved are in fact working against their own interests by encouraging a reactionary backlash and adding strength to the small but growing neo-fascist movement.

Almost certainly the balloting will demonstrate once more that almost two-thirds of the electorate backs a center-dominated coalition which, after much bickering, will again be led by the stodgy Christian Democrats while the main opposition continues to be the sclerotic if massive Communist party.

Prosperous Families

The youthful extremists, numbers of whom come from prosperous and cultivated families, are therefore expending blood and dreams on a chimera employing the Italian personal trait of individualism ruthlessly against the Italian national trait of lassitude.

Yet many a family has been given by this phenomenon and few more unhappily than that of Luigi Barzini, the brilliant author, journalist, and Liberal party politician. Barzini's two sons are deeply committed to "worker's power," one of the most violent of the "Gruppuscoli," as the revolutionary factions are known, and one of the youngsters is in a Sicilian prison, charged with distributing incendiary pamphlets.

Barzini's son by an earlier marriage, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, a blazingly successful publisher famed for issuing the first edition in any language of Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago," was passionately committed to the terrorist left. He was killed in a mysterious explosion this spring, apparently while preparing to blow up power pylons near Milan.

In a deeply moving reflection, Barzini—a political conservative—recalls: "I myself was a rebel against the Italian academic, bourgeois, provincial habits." And yet, he adds: "Perhaps we could say is better calculated to unite Israelis around a conviction to keep the captured territory, rather than seek peace."

Maybe the diplomats outside the region had better do what they can to hold things still. The guns are silent. But any kind of permanent peace appears beyond the horizon. Not enough Israelis or Arabs seem ready to make the perceptions and to take the risks required.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cynicism in Vietnam

Since taking office, President Nixon has reduced American ground troops in Vietnam from 549,000 to 69,000. A virtually complete withdrawal seems intended, whatever happens at the Paris peace talks. Despite this, Hanoi began an offensive which can only make withdrawal more difficult. Motivated partly by a desire to show their own independence, the North Vietnamese are once again playing a role in an American election.

It is a cynical operation. In one respect the Americans are equally cynical. Bombing Hanoi and Haiphong has no military value. This has been confirmed time and again in CIA and Pentagon studies. The purpose here again is largely politics. It is to show

the world, especially Moscow and Peking, that the United States, although withdrawing, is not emasculated.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Russia's 'Trump Card'

They [the Russians] attempt to use the situation created in Vietnam as a trump card in the various bargains with the aggressor, Nixon. The final aim of the Kremlin masters is to gain a foothold in Vietnam and in Indochina which would correspond to their grand strategic plan, which began in Afghanistan, India and East Pakistan, to encircle the Chinese People's Republic for the fight against socialist China and the smashing of the world revolution.

—From Zeri I Popullit (Tirana, Albania).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1897

PARIS—Considerable activity continues to be shown in the Russian dockyards, though the Navy estimates of this year indicate a decrease of expenditure upon new construction. Nevertheless, two first-class battleships are to be laid down this year, one to be launched in 1898 and the other in early 1900. Also a dozen new high-speed torpedo boats using liquid fuel are to be constructed.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1922

PARIS—Miss Peggy Hopkins Joyce was very much disturbed yesterday over the mention of her name in connection with the suicide of Señor Errazuriz of the Chilean Legion in Brussels. She said: "I think it is positively brutal the way I have been brought into this case. I loved Señor Errazuriz madly and I feel terrible about this tragedy, but I don't want or need any limelight, it's a lie."

Letters

Buckley's Logic

In what purports to be a piece of objective reportage, Strauss is, of course, an old hand at slurs himself, but are your news columns the place to pay him back?

RICHARD K. CROSS.
Wurzburg, West Germany.

What a Ride'

It was impressed upon me what a tremendous achievement was accomplished by mankind when the IET (April 26) reported that my fellow Americans, the latest edition of astronauts, "would be heading home with a 245-pound collection of rocks."

And also, that they have left "an 184-mile web of car tracks and footprints as evidence of man's only expedition to the moon's rocky highlands."

When asked to describe something, anything, of their presence on the threshold of space, of the universe, of creation and the cosmos, Mission Commander Young shouted these inspiring words to the world: "What a ride, what a ride!"

Meanwhile, back in South Carolina, Charles Duke's mother dragged her husband outside the house, locked up at the moon, and exclaimed: "Can you believe Charlie's up there?" (IET, April 25).

Well, I guess we've accomplished something for all the research and millions spent. After

all, those guys came back to earth with a 245-pound collection of rocks.

ART CARLSON.
Fuengirola, Spain.

Leftist Confesses

Elliott Johnson attacked (Letters, IET, April 26) William F. Buckley Jr. because he questioned the impulses behind Scandinavian anti-Americanism. "One sometimes fantasizes that the Scandinavians have discovered some kind of sexual kick in criticizing the United States: A fetish of sorts that provides a kinky kind of stimulation," Mr. Buckley wrote.

As a Scandinavian skeptical of our ruling class of left-wing intellectuals, I must agree with Mr. Buckley. The nine-hour debate on Vietnam in the Danish parliament recently showed clearly that the wish for peace and democratic self-determination for the South Vietnamese is less a motive to our ruling class than the desire to attack Uncle Sam and to cherish Scandinavian illusions about Communist "wars of liberation." I could add to the above Buckley citation the following confession of a Scandinavian leftist: Anti-Americanism gives you all the pleasure of racism, and at the same time a feeling of moral superiority.

PETER SCHOUBYE.
Copenhagen.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The fundamental nature of the choice itself is clear. It is: Are the trade unions going to defy the law or are they going to obey it?

LONDON—Labor relations in this country are either going to get better or get worse. If that, as a prophecy, sounds a little on the tame side, let me amend it: Labor relations in this country are shortly going to get very much better or a very great deal worse. If even that sounds as though I am hedging my bets, I will put it this way: Labor relations in this country are heading rapidly for the most mighty explosion in our history, after which they will either be irretrievably ruined or set on a base that could mean industrial harmony for the long-foreseeable future.

The choice will be made by the trade union movement: The initiative is entirely with them. And although the choice is desperately complicated by the fact that that phrase "the trade union movement" cannot be precisely defined (this, as we all see it, is one of the troubles), the fundamental nature of the choice itself is clear. It is: Are the trade unions going to obey the law or are they going to obey it?

The law in question is the Industrial Relations Act, passed by Mr. Heath's Conservative administration after Mr. Wilson's Labor government proposed a similar measure but eventually abandoned it in the face of resolute opposition by the unions, from which the bulk of the Labor party's income is derived. It is widely believed that this failure of nerve by the Labor government contributed heavily to their defeat at the polls in 1970.

The act has been invoked a number of times by employers (both employers and unions, and indeed individual workers) to apply to the special court set up under the act for the enforcement

ment of their rights, but the unions have from the start repeatedly boycotted the court and all its proceedings, but nothing very far-reaching has yet been decided, with two very notable exceptions.

When the railwaymen recently began a "go-slow" the effects of which were tantamount to a strike, the government agreed to the court for a "cool-off" period to be ordered. The legislation allows for such a period to be ordered for up to 90 days, during which strikers must return to work, or face virtually unlimited financial penalties. After a cliff-hanging few days, the railwaymen decided to obey Round one to the government.

At the same time, however, a more serious challenge was being built up by the stevedores. Militants among their members in the huge and vital port of Liverpool had persuaded the workers there to refuse handling facilities for cargoes shipped by firms which the stevedores claimed, were doing packing and unpacking (with "contaminated" freight) that should rightly be stevedores' dockside work. The firms that "blacklisted" took the stevedores, members of the gigantic Transport and General Workers Union, to the industrial court as the new legislation entitled them to do and won an injunction against such conduct. The unions refused to appear before the court, as it was entitled to do, and its case went by default.

The injunction was disobeyed, the "blacklisted" firms still could not get freight shipped. And disobeying an injunction from the Industrial Relations Court has the same effect as disobeying one from any other high court: The union was in contempt. At the suit of the log-jammed firms, the union, which still refused to appear before the court, was fined \$12,000. They refused to pay, and the Liverpool stevedores continued to disobey the court's ruling. The court cleared its throat and imposed a massive fine of \$130,000 on top of the first fine. The judges also warned that if both fines were not paid, the next step would be to seize the entire assets of the union.

As I write, the union has just decided to pay up. The days of grace were running out and the court had issued an explanatory statement which goes to the heart of the problem: It insisted that the union must discipline its wildcat members. But that is just the trouble: The unions in this country have very little power over their individual officers. Or rather, and the distinction is vital, the unions are deeply reluctant to use the powers they have, to seek further powers.

Militants Act

And here the cunning of the government's legislation may be seen. It will ensure that the unions do the job of disciplining and controlling their members in a way they have not done and not seriously tried to do since the leadership of the biggest unions, a few years ago, passed into left-wing hands. If it doesn't work, then labor relations are going to end up in a state of unprecedented chaos.

Already militant stevedores from Liverpool are visiting other ports, trying to whip up similar blacklisting action. And the leader of the miners' union has urged the fined union not to pay while its own leader has demanded that the Trades Union Congress should back him and his members necessary with the money to pay the fine.

And beyond a doubt, the most foolish remark of the entire imbroglio must go to Vic Feather, chief of the TUC, who said at the weekend that the unions only stood firm against the Industrial Relations Act they could bring down the government and get a Labor administration to replace it. In fact, if Mr. Heath were to stand for election on this issue—whether the unions are to be above the law or to be brought within it—he would probably win with landslide. As I say, things will soon either get better or worse.

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When a Businessman Becomes an Artisan

By Hebe Dorsey

ANNES, May 2 (UPI)—When Jean-Michel opens his jewelry show here tomorrow, few people will know his name. Yet, until recently, Mr. Mahie (real name Jean-Marie Mazard) was one of the most powerful businessmen in France.

His former company, Primal, which makes maternity clothes, has 240 stores in France and branches abroad, including Baby-care in England. The firm's shares are traded at the Bourse. At one point, his business was so big that Mr. Mazard had to open his own bank.

"But," as he said, "what does it mean to be No. 1? You're still a number, another employee."

Mr. Mazard chuckles. If all and retired to become an artisan. Granted, he is probably the richest artisan in France. But, still, every day, seven days a week, like any jeweler, he can be found in his workshop cutting, chiseling and hammering away.

Ten years ago, he bought lovely, rolling land near Valbonne, on the French Riviera. He commissioned Jacques Couelle (who built Castelar and the Aga Khan's Costa Smeralda) to design a show place for his art collection.

Explanation

Sitting in his sunbaked living room, overlooking the pool, a Glastone on the window sill and a Louis in back of him, Mr. Mazard explained why he pulled out of the business world.

"Business," he said, "is just another way of making money. The beginning were fun. So now we use only 22-karat gold."

Jean-Marie Mazard and his daughter-in-law Jacqueline.

to have 10 shops and gamble all you have in order to get another 10. But when it gets to be 100 shops, then 200, all you've got is problems, balance sheets—and a heart attack."

Mr. Mazard is a solid man in his 60s, with a happy, water-melon smile on his round, Miro-like face. He exudes a great tenderness and an infectious joie de vivre.

"I've always wanted to do something with my hands," he said. "I started by making gold sculpture as a hobby. Then I found out that people wore them as jewelry. So my sculptures became jewelry."

In his new venture, Mr. Mazard was considerably helped by his daughter-in-law, Jacqueline, wife of his only son and mother of two children. Jacqueline is a pretty, competent blonde who also has a passion for sculpture. The two have their work benches side by side and are a close creative unit.

"We first worked with 24-karat gold," Jacqueline said. "But we discovered it was too soft. So now we use only 22-karat gold."

The Mahie jewelry has been described as "pure chips of solar joy." There is just about everything—cufflinks, bracelets, chains, pendants, earrings and handsome gold buttons that Mr. Mazard wears on his casual leather vest. Since everything is done by hand, each piece is unique.

Heavily influenced by Mr. Mazard's pre-Colombian art collection, the jewels are massive, rugged and almost masculine. Men often end up buying for themselves. David Suskind, for one, could not resist.

The Mahies never start with a theme. "We just do what we feel like doing." But they never fuss with complicated tools or intricate jewelry work. "We wouldn't know how to." The result is a naive, almost childlike simplicity. Many pieces have erotic overtones, all have strong, yet graceful lines.

The 200-piece exhibition will be on display at the gallery Présence de l'Art, 54 La Croisette, Cannes, to May 18.

Strangely enough, despite a successful show in Paris two years ago, Jean Mahie is much better pieces at one throw.



A gold scarf holder.

known in the United States, where he sells to Van Cleef and Arpels. Americans account for 75 percent of his business and include a lot of rich women who, more and more, prefer to leave their big rocks in the safe. Mrs. William Paley, for one, bought 38 Mahie pieces at one throw.

The ticket prices at the Piccolo

Met at the Forum will be \$5 for all seats, and there will be no subscription. At the Met, which has subscription seats, prices range up to \$17.50.

Mr. Gentile has made no firm decision on which operas will initiate the Piccolo Met. There is a vast area to choose from, beginning with Puccini, Handel, Pergolesi, Haydn and Mozart of the classic periods and going on to such 20th-century composers as Stravinsky, Martinu, Xenakis, Thomson, Ohana, Ligeti, Argento, Glazunov, Hicks, Berkeley, Ibert and Britten.

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| 144 | 42 | AdmireLs | .10 | 24 | 54 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | Alles Inc | .10 | 22 | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 204 | 52 | Air Prod | .30 | 21 | 65 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| 564 | 25 | Air Co | .10 | 51 | 214 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 | 214 1/2 |
| 362 | 25 | AirCo | .10 | 52 | 294 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 | 295 1/2 |
| 18 | 25 | AirCo | .10 | 4 | 14 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| 102 | 24 | AltaP | .20 | 50 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | |
| 564 | 25 | AltaP Ind | .10 | 26 | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 204 | 12 | AltaP Ind | .10 | 12 | 22 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 15 | 11 | Alberta | .30 | 141 | 134 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 |
| 174 | 21 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 467 | 25 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 467 | 25 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
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| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 |
| 226 | 15 | AlcaMnt | .30 | 22 | 218 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 218 1/2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 218 1/2 | | | | | |

Gold Rises, Drops Back In Europe

Dealers Say Demand Comes From Industry

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Gold hit new highs on Europe's free markets today, then slipped back in moderate trading.

Dealers attributed the earlier rise to persistent demand from jewelers and industrial users outstripping current supplies.

They said there was no evidence of speculators buying gold as a hedge against future weakness of the dollar, but one dealer commented: "When the speculators may come into the market is anyone's guess."

In London gold hit a record high of \$50.70 an ounce at the morning fixing. It was down to \$50.50 at the close.

In Frankfurt the record high of \$50.90 an ounce registered in mid morning was back to \$50.50 at the afternoon fixing.

A Zurich gold pool source told AP-Dow Jones that successive large purchases of gold by a precious metals company forced prices to a new high this morning, but prices weakened after the buyer retired from the market later in the day.

The source declined to reveal the identity of the buyer, but said he also made large purchases Friday afternoon and again yesterday, which, with today's purchases, were believed to be an attempt to push prices higher in a thin market for a trading profit.

The late price in Zurich was \$50.30 an ounce, bid \$50.60, offered down from the day's high of \$50.60-\$50.80, but still above Friday's level of \$49.80-\$49.70 when the Zurich market was last open.

Upswing Seen For Germany

BONN, May 2 (Reuters)—Five authoritative West German economic research institutes forecast today that the German economy is on the verge of an upswing. But they warned that their annual price increases would continue and possibly accelerate as demand outpaces production. In view of the effects of high inflation abroad, they urged a coordinated economic policy in the Common Market and stability in the world monetary system.

The institutes confirmed the view expressed by Economics Minister Karl Schiller that the downswing was now over and that fears of recession had gone.

But they said the factors contributing toward the recovery—including the Washington monetary agreement last December and the settlement of labor disputes in the metal and engineering industries—were too uncertain and temporary to allow the extent or intensity of the expected expansion to be forecast.

Gross national product should undergo a real expansion of 2.5 percent to \$21 billion deutsche marks (about \$2.5 million); they said.

The price index was forecast to rise less than 6 percent, bringing about a consumer price rise of 4.5 percent. Gross income of workers would go up 1.5 percent, while income for business and property owners should rise nearly 12 percent. Productivity should rise just under 4 percent, they said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Teijin Lays Off 1,076 Workers

Teijin, a leading Japanese synthetic fiber manufacturer that recently reported a severe profit plunge, has reduced its work force by 1,076. The company says that since production of polyester fiber has been cut back 25 percent below capacity, polyesters staple 18 percent and nylon 16 percent, about 1,240 of the company's 13,500 workers have become surplus. The laid-off workers are expected to be rehired when business conditions improve. The company's move is believed to be one of the most severe developments in recent years by a company practicing the so-called lifetime employment system under which employees are considered to have a guaranteed job until they retire.

Air Liquide Sees 1972 Profits Rise

Air Liquide, the French producer of industrial gas, expects 1972 earnings growth "at least equal" to that recorded in 1971, chairman Jean Delorme reports. He expects "substantially higher earnings" in 1972 and the following years from its U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries. These currently account for about 20 percent of the group's earnings, figure likely to exceed 25 percent within the next five years.

MGM to Sell Record Division

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has agreed in principle to sell its record division to the Polygram group, an affiliate of N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken in the Netherlands. MGM decided to give details of the agreement.

Hyatt, Recrion End Merger Talks

Hyatt Corp. and Recrion Corp. have decided to discontinue merger discussions. Meanwhile, directors of Recrion have approved a 2-for-1 split of the common stock, subject to shareholder ap-

roval of an increase in authorized common shares to six million from two million. Directors also declared a cash dividend of 20 cents a share on pre-split shares payable June 13.

Fansteel to Merge With Gould

Directors of Fansteel Inc., a metals fabricator, have approved a definitive agreement to merge the firm into Gould Inc. in an exchange of stock. Terms of the proposed transaction call for 0.43 share of Gould common to be exchanged for each Fansteel share, equal to about \$32 million. The definitive agreement is subject to the approval of Gould directors and Fansteel shareholders.

RCA Earnings Continue to Improve

RCA earnings are continuing to improve following the first quarter in which continuing operations showed a 10 percent profit gain over a year ago, says chairman Robert W. Sarnoff. "If the general economic advance can be sustained and inflationary pressures held in reasonable restraint, we can look to a year of sales and profit improvement," he told the annual meeting.

Lockheed Eyes Space Shuttle

Lockheed's chairman Daniel J. Haughton says he thinks the company can get part of the space shuttle program, "perhaps even the prime contract." He says Lockheed's missiles and space unit "has developed some unique techniques that are applicable to this program," and Lockheed also "should be a strong contender for the solid rocket motors" for the project. Mr. Haughton, who made the comments at the annual meeting, predicts the company's 1972 total profits "should slightly exceed" last year's \$114 million, or \$136 a share. He adds that sales will total about \$2.5 billion, compared with \$2.85 billion in 1971.

Lifts Restrictions on New Issues

Japan Opens Eurobonds to 78 Institutions

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—A recent change of policy by the Finance Ministry is opening up Japan as a potential major new primary market for Eurobonds.

Although Japanese institutional investors have been allowed to buy foreign securities for nearly a year now, their purchases have been limited to those listed on major stock exchanges. This restriction has prevented the sale of new Eurobonds.

In line with the recent advance of major Japanese securities companies into the business of foreign underwriting, the Finance Ministry recently decided to permit, on a case-by-case basis, the marketing of new Eurobond issues.

An official in the international division of Nomura Securities said the ministry has compiled a list of 78 financial institutions consisting of leading banks, insurance companies and mutual funds that may at present be approached by underwriters. No more than 49 institutions may be approached in an attempt to sell any one issue, which is equivalent to a private placement. If 50 or more are approached, detailed financial information written in Japanese must accompany the offer.

The ministry has approved the marketing of issues floated by North American Rockwell, International Utilities and General Cable.

Although it is still too early to know for sure how many Eurobonds the market here will absorb and at what rate, the amount could be fairly significant.

A Yamalchi Securities official stated that about 30 percent of the first three authorized issues will be marketed here.

The main reason institutions are interested in buying dollar-denominated bonds despite fears of another yen revaluation is the scarcity of bonds in Japan.

U.S. Policy on Trade Talks Challenged by Former Aide

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—A former State Department official expressed skepticism yesterday about the feasibility of combining monetary and trade negotiations, the tactic being pursued by the Nixon administration.

Philip H. Trease, until Nov. 30, 1971, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, suggested that linking trade problems to international monetary questions might seriously delay the resolution of the latter.

Mr. Trease, now at the Brookings Institution, was a panelist during the first day of a two-day German-American forum on international economic affairs at Georgetown University.

Mr. Trease called for an early start on monetary negotiations promised at the Smithsonian conference last December. "If the state of the U.S. external accounts or some other influence should upset the current apparent calm, a new crisis in exchange markets is always possible," he said.

On the same panel, Kurt H. Riedenkopf, of Henkel GmbH, Duesseldorf, said that no major setbacks to German export sales have been observed since the Smithsonian agreement. He also forecast that despite devaluation of the dollar, the volume of U.S.

investments in Europe would continue "as long as the chance of further dollar devaluation continues."

Earlier, former West German Treasury official Wilhelm Hankel, now a private banker in Frankfurt, said flatly that "the dollar standard is no longer acceptable to any member country of the International Monetary Fund."

He said the IMF should become an international central bank which would create "a genuine international reserve money," with all countries yielding some of their "national monetary sovereignty."

C. Fred Bergsten, former monetary advisor to Henry Kissinger, now a senior fellow at Brookings, agreed that it would be "disastrous" for the United States to try to preserve "a pure dollar standard." He restated his proposal for a special issue of special drawing rights, into which all outstanding reserve assets, including the "overhang" of official dollar balances, would be converted.

Along with an expected bulge in prices after the 90-day wage-price freeze that ended in November, the price indicators also showed "a bulge in industrial prices apparently resulting from miscalculation of costs" by the price panel in some of its initial decisions, Mr. Stein said in a rare bit of administration criticism of the control program.

But he expressed confidence that the price bulge was over and that the control system should achieve its goal by reducing the rate of inflation to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of the year.

The exchange has women employees but has never before admitted them to the trading floor as members. It was one of the last all-male preserves in this financial capital.

During the last five years the exchange has brushed back three attempts to admit women.

But the planned amalgamation of the London and provincial stock markets made further resistance useless. Women are already admitted as members on provincial exchanges and will have the same rights in London after the amalgamation next year.

The issue has, understandably, split the executive board, with members representing Common Market countries wanting to retain the present system.

The companies could reduce production—distributing their oil from their huge stockpiles—thus paying less royalties to the host nation.

Many OPEC nations are small and rely entirely on funds from the oil giants to keep their economy running.

Stein Assures Business on Price Curbs

Price Commission Tells 3 to Roll Back Raises

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The Nixon administration's top economist has assured businessmen that the Price Commission's current crackdown on rising profit margins will not block economic expansion.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the Economic Club of New York last night that "there is nothing in the (control) system to prevent a prosperous year for business."

But he warned: "For business to become frightened at this moment would not only be entirely without foundation but could also precipitate a controversy which would really undermine the system and impede the recovery."

Mr. Stein indicated he was responding to "some anxiety in the business community over the more rigorous application of the Price Commission standards" covering profit margins. These standards prevent price increases that would raise a company's profit margin, as a percentage of sales, above the average margin in the best two of its last three fiscal years.

The commission recently has ordered a number of roll-backs by companies that have exceeded the limits and has blocked boosts by a number of other companies because of the profit-margin standard.

Refunds Ordered

Today, the commission ordered Textron and Champion Spark Plug to reduce certain prices and refund overcharges to their customers.

The panel also said it had found that the 2.56 percent increase it approved in March for the printing of Sports Illustrated magazine was based on non-allowable cost and it ordered Time Inc. to refund overpayment.

The order affecting Champion Spark Plug covers products manufactured by Magna Flux, a subsidiary that the commission said illegally raised prices.

The commission noted the Polaroid division of Textron illegally increased prices of its snowmobiles.

Mr. Stein said that to some extent the profit-margin test is detecting some "excessive price increases allowed earlier" in the control program by the Price Commission.

Along with an expected bulge in prices after the 90-day wage-price freeze that ended in November, the price indicators also showed "a bulge in industrial prices apparently resulting from miscalculation of costs" by the price panel in some of its initial decisions, Mr. Stein said in a rare bit of administration criticism of the control program.

But he expressed confidence that the price bulge was over and that the control system should achieve its goal by reducing the rate of inflation to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of the year.

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But the planned amalgamation of the London and provincial stock markets made further resistance useless. Women are already admitted as members on provincial exchanges and will have the same rights in London after the amalgamation next year.

The issue has, understandably, split the executive board, with members representing Common Market countries wanting to retain the present system.

The companies could reduce production—distributing their oil from their huge stockpiles—thus paying less royalties to the host nation.

Many OPEC nations are small and rely entirely on funds from the oil giants to keep their economy running.

Manufacturers' Inventories and New Orders

(Millions of dollars, seasonally adj.)



U.S. Factory Orders Up 1%

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Renews)—New factory orders rose 1.1 percent, or \$14 million in March, to a seasonally adjusted \$82.3 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

This reversed February's downward-revised 0.8 percent decline, the report said.

Durable goods orders climbed 1.6 percent, or \$856 million, to \$35.6 billion, while non-durable orders were up 0.6 percent, or \$8 million, to \$22.3 billion.

Total manufacturing inventories edged up 0.1 percent, or \$8 million, to \$101.1 billion after February's revised 0.2 percent decline.

Factory shipments increased 1.1 percent, or \$670 million to \$62.5 billion, following a 0.8 percent upward-revised February advance.

The backlog of unfilled orders expanded 0.8 percent, or \$64 million, to \$81.2 billion after rising 0.6 percent in February.

The stocks-sales ratio dropped to 1.62 in March from 1.63 the previous month, and the ratio of unfilled orders to shipments fell to 2.16 from 2.17.

Commenting on the rise, the Commerce Department noted increases in orders for primary metals (\$300 million), fabricated metal products (\$290 million), and electric machinery (\$160 million) were partially offset by a decline of \$510 million in transportation.

Along with the 80-day wage-price freeze that ended in November, the price indicators also showed "a bulge in industrial prices apparently resulting from miscalculation of costs" by the price panel in some of its initial decisions, Mr. Stein said in a rare bit of administration criticism of the control program.

But he expressed confidence that the price bulge was over and that the control system should achieve its goal by reducing the rate of inflation to a 2 to 3 percent annual rate by the end of the year.

The issue has, understandably, split the executive board, with members representing Common Market countries wanting to retain the present system.

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Many OPEC nations are small and rely entirely on funds from the oil giants to keep their economy running.

Big Board Prices Fall As Midday Rally Fails

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—A dispirited stock market absorbed its second large loss of the week today. After a rally at mid-session failed to hold its token gain, prices sank steadily during the afternoon on the New York Stock Exchange.

Numerous analysts said the market's central worry was the quiet trading throughout the bond market, reflecting mixed response to major new issues offered today.

Corporates were off 3/8 point and government intermediates down 1/8 to 1/4 point.

Meanwhile, prices declined in

quiet trading throughout the bond market, reflecting mixed response to major new issues offered today.

Corporates were off 3/8 point and government intermediates down 1/8 to 1/4 point.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 7.08 to 935.20—reaching its lowest level in nearly six weeks. Yesterday, the Dow plummeted 11.8



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BANCA
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LAVORO

Condensed Statement of Condition of the
Bank and its Special Sections
as of December 31.

1971

ASSETS

In U.S. Dollars*

31-12-1971 31-12-1970

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| Cash and due from banks | 1,612,064,475 | 1,370,320,997 |
| Government and other Securities | 1,924,246,729 | 1,340,466,127 |
| Loans, Discounts and Correspondents | 10,613,883,235 | 8,876,306,369 |
| Customers' Liabilities for guarantees, acceptances, etc. | 1,100,006,006 | 974,149,185 |
| Other Assets | 555,596,556 | 447,607,522 |
| Investment in Subsidiaries and Affiliates | 47,265,753 | 41,765,120 |
| Bank Premises and other Real Estate | 1,703,450 | 780,144 |
| Securities deposited | 15,865,519,209 | 13,051,080,499 |
| | 4,986,659,416 | 4,807,227,657 |
| 20,842,178,625 | 17,858,308,156 | |

LIABILITIES

337,844,069**

301,444,299

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| Cash deposits in circulation, etc. | 13,061,871,314 | 10,676,086,163 |
| Deposits, Bonds in circulation, etc. | 1,100,006,006 | 974,149,185 |
| Guarantees, Acceptances, Confirmed Letters of Credit, etc. | 1,337,419,432 | 1,092,305,343 |
| Other Liabilities | 18,376,388 | 16,496,469 |
| 15,865,519,209 | 13,051,080,499 | |
| 4,986,659,416 | 4,807,227,657 | |
| 20,842,178,625 | 17,858,308,156 | |

* Equivalent of the Italian Lire amounts converted at the year end

official rates of exchange.

** Of which 33,937,331 due by capital subscribers.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Rothschild

Crédit Commercial de France Crédit Suisse

Marine Midland Bank -New York- Société Générale

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

Eurodollars

May 2, 1972

Mid. Asked Change

Mid.

7 Day Fix 4 1/4 -1/8

One Month 4 7/16 4 8/16 Unch.

3 Months 5 5/16 5 1/16 +1/16

6 Months 5 8/16 5 11/16 Unch.

One Year 5 8/16 5 1/4 Unch.

(Continued)

1972- Stocks and Sls. Net

High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg.

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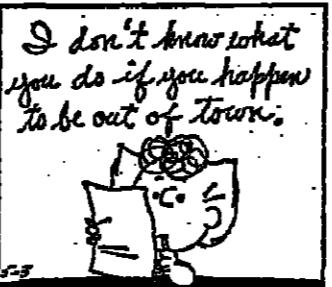
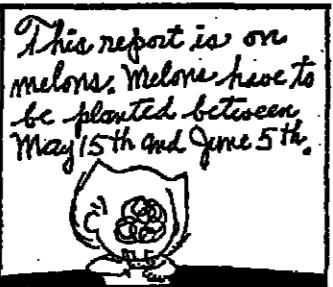
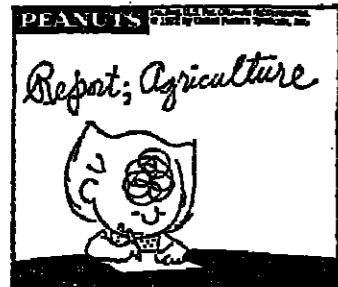
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PEANUTS



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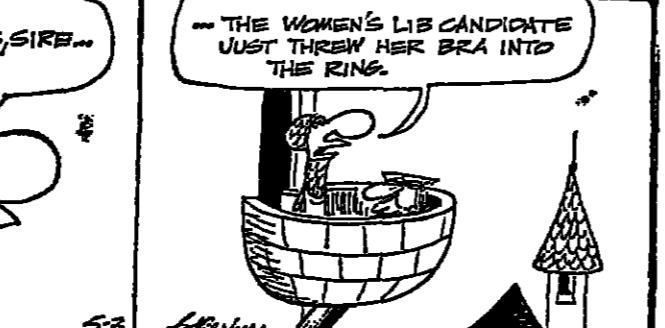
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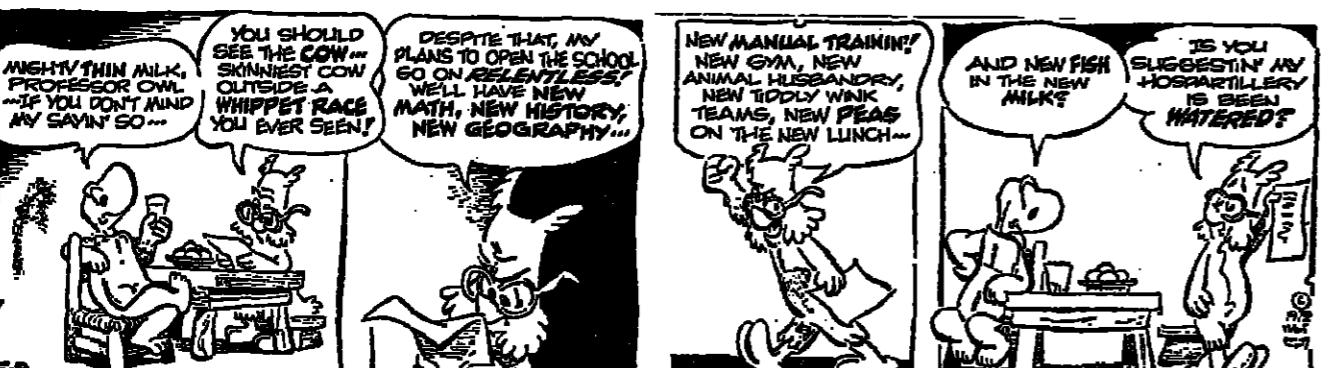
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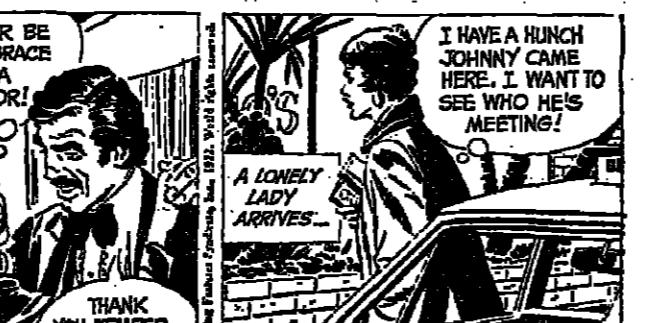
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BLONDIE



BOOKS

THE DE-DEFINITION OF ART

Action Art to Pop to Earthworks

By Harold Rosenberg. Horizon Press. 256 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE artist has become, as if were, too big for art. His proper medium is working on the world: Ecology—Transforming the Landscape—Changing the Conditions of Life." This is Harold Rosenberg's view of some of the newest movements, from Action Art to Pop to Earthworks. In "The De-definition of Art" he quotes a contemporary object who says: "I choose not to make objects. Instead, I have set out to create a quality of experience that locates itself in the world." Because so many artists feel this way today, the very nature of art has become uncertain or ambiguous. Mr. Rosenberg describes a work of art in this context as an "audious object," one that does not know whether it is a masterpiece or junk—or both, as in the case of the collages of Kurt Schwitters that are composed of the detritus of modern life.

In some instances, the author says, "nothing is left of art but the fiction of the artist." The object is often eliminated in favor of an idea for a work "or a rumor that it has been consummated." We have only Oskar Kokoschka's word for it that he created a work of art and then buried it where no one can see it. More and more, art is being reduced to a conception, rather than a visual or sensual experience. Aesthetics has been rejected in favor of a solitary dialogue between man and the universe." This dialogue has taken such artists as far beyond direct perceptual experience that "awareness of the work depends upon a system of documentation." We must have what amounts to an explanation before we can "see" the work.

"The eye's outrageous philistinism" must be conceptually corrected: "Paintings today are apprehended by the ears." Instead of deriving principles from what it sees, art criticism now teaches the eye to "see principles. In abstract art, subject matter was banished to clear the way for direct response of the eye to optical data. Abstract art was speechless; it had "eliminated the verbal correlative from the canvas." But, continues Mr. Rosenberg, the place of literature in painting has been taken by the "rhetoric of abstract concepts." "Looking has become a professional matter."

The lead of the diamond deuce then caught East in a Morton's Fork. If he ducked, South won the queen and discarded his remaining diamond on dummy's fourth club. And if East put up the club ten, South could easily discard both his potential heart losers on diamonds.

North had a good chance to make an overtrick, and a top score, when West chose the passive lead of the club ten. South took the first trick with the ace, and looked for ways to avoid one of his red-suit losers.

The most obvious possibility was to try a diamond finesse, playing West for the jack after drawing trumps with the help of

a finesse. But any declarer who played the spade queen at the second trick collected the king with the ace, returned with a lead to the spade jack and followed with the diamond queen was out of luck.

In that case, East won the ace and played the heart. If South then chose to risk a finesse in diamonds, he made only ten tricks, for a bottom score.

The right play in diamonds after drawing trumps was to lead a low card. The problem was from which hand to lead it. Slightly the best, and the winning play as the cards he was

defensive tricks disappeared.

South had a good chance to make an overtrick, and a top score, when West chose the passive lead of the club ten. South took the first trick with the ace, and looked for ways to avoid one of his red-suit losers.

The most obvious possibility was to try a diamond finesse, playing West for the jack after drawing trumps with the help of

NORTH
♦ A853
♥ J8
♦ K102
♣ KJ84

WEST
♦ K7
♥ KQ7
♦ 6543
♣ 10972

EAST
♦ 92
♥ 109643
♦ A197
♣ 65

SOUTH (D)
♦ QJ1054
♥ A52
♦ Q8
♣ A93

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club ten.

North led the club ten.

South led the club ten.

East led the club ten.

West led the club ten.

North led the club ten.

South led the club ten.

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South led the club ten.

East led the club ten.

West led the club ten.

Observer

Man Over Clock

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Daylight saving time is an act of magic. One instant it is two o'clock in the morning and—bam—abracadabra—the next it is three o'clock in the morning. An entire hour has been made to vanish. Science cannot justify it. Logic cannot explain it. Farmers cannot tolerate it. But there is the fact nevertheless. For one entire hour no one has been born and no one has died. No one has made a fortune, no one lost a fortune.

Two a.m., breaking every rule required to keep the universe in orderly running condition, simply and instantly turned into 3 a.m. Magic.

This is an exciting demonstration of what we can do when we really want to rise above science, constricting regulations and rules of the universe. Because the magic behind daylight saving time is nothing more mysterious than a general human agreement that men are more important than clocks. Because we don't like what the clock tells us we take the clock in hand and, using physical force, make the clock tell us something more to our liking.

"We are tired of it being dark by 7:30 in the evening on these sweet days of spring," we say to the clock. "When the days are as good as this we want them to last longer."

"Tick tock," replies the clock, smug in its scientific exactitude.

"Clock," we say, "we are man! When woman and man want sweet spring's light to last beyond 7:30 in the evening, they cannot be frustrated by officious clocks."

A quick hand on the hands, and the magic is done. Though the night has advanced not at all, it is suddenly 8:30 p.m.

The pity is that this instance of man's taking charge of his own destiny is so rare, for the principle of daylight saving time could be used widely to make life more humane in many areas where life is at present barely tolerable.

Why not, for example, wave the wand and abolish the hour be-

tween 1 and 2 p.m. of each weekday? The gain in human happiness, as well as sobriety, would be incalculable. This is the hour traditionally occupied by the start of the business lunch, a dreadful ritual in which, to transact three minutes of business, men have to sit two-and-a-half hours in a darkened restaurant struggling, each, to seem more vital than the other. An hour magically cropped out of the day at this point would surely work magic for the Gross National Product.

Applications of the magic need not be confined to the clock. It can be made to work with the calendar, too. Would it not be delightful if at midnight on the first of January we all went to the calendar, tore off January and immediately entered the month of March?

People born in February and skiers would probably object. Some people like February. Well, some people like standard time all summer long, too, and for those people certain areas of the United States are reserved, areas in which daylight saving time is not allowed. The same provision could be made for those who want to keep February where it is. Several mountains in Vermont, the city of Buffalo and a large tract of northern Minnesota would still go from January into February.

The rest of us would be able to say, at midnight, Jan. 31, "Only three more weeks until spring!"

The removed month of February would be put back naturally, but at a place where it would improve life for the generality of humanity. The ideal spot would be immediately after the month of August, so that children might say at August's end, "Only one more month until school begins," and that women might have another four weeks' respite from football.

In times of political drudgery a race habituated to rearranging time by magic would be especially fortunate. How sweet if tomorrow we could all awake, peer four years off the calendar and thus make the politicians who so depressed us last night four years older, tattered, maybe even wiser.

We would have to put those four years back in somewhere later, of course. But not too soon. May be in the 21st Century, if the war is over then.

Paris's Great Snow Job

By Dick Roraback

PARIS (IHT)—It's almost like being in church, except when you cough in church you rarely get tossed out the front door.

The watchword is silence; the ambiance fairly reeks with reverence. Unavoidable conversation during the service ("Excuse me, darling, but I think you're sitting on my cigarette") is susurruous under pain of excommunication.

As in the highest of masses, the ritual of 23 years remains unchanged, a drag to a few but a comfort to the faithful. And as in most rituals, every little movement has a meaning all its own.

At 10 p.m., Gordon Heath and Lee Payant enter their confessional-sized club at 6 Bis Rue de l'Abbaye, the street for which the St. Germain-des-Prés boîte is named. Within minutes, they have changed into their working clothes: black trousers and white shirts unbuttoned half-way down the front.

Tuning their guitars, they take their places on a corner platform. Lee topside, Gordon the bassist. A smile from Lee and a scowl from Gordon respectively cajoling and commanding the requisite hush, they begin first of their folk songs, the termination of which heralds the moment of vérité for the surprised, delighted and enthusiastic newcomer who hasn't gotten the word.

In lieu of the Kyrie Eleison, the end of each chant is observed by the snapping of fingers, and watched be he who bursts into applause for he shall be castigated (unto the third and fourth generations if the first felicitous decades are any indication).

Unique

The ground rules established, the performers resume their unique interpretation of perhaps a tenth of their 200-song repertoire, no two songs even vaguely resembling each other, much less the original intent of the composer. "Auprès de Ma Blonde," for example, is done as a march, to the invariable detection of the most recidivous Frenchman; "Whoopie Ti-yi-yo," on the other hand, would make a little doge cry.

Sometime between 12 and 12:30 each guest is asked for his request, while the bartender lights candle and hand seeks hand under the table. L'Abbaye is a notorious aphrodisiac.

By this time, a mesmeric mood of mellowness has been established, a mood just naturally heightened by the singing of "my song" the way it's never been sung before—a tribute to the histrionics and staying power of Gordon and Lee who've been warbling the damn thing since 1949.

At 1 a.m. the candles (as well as a

substantial number of the clients) are snuffed, the singers roll down sleeves, button shirts and don ties while singing "Time for a Man to Go Home," an old Trinidad end-of-working-day song. There is a momentary hush, as after a benediction, then the spell is broken and the audience, subdued now of its own accord, files out, most to return a second, third or 4th time.

For the night's performance is either one of the Left Bank's all-time put-ons, the most continuously effective act since "The Drunkard," or, as an American addict of 19 years puts it, "The only thing in Paris that's got better since I came."

What keeps them coming? As Gordon put it the other night, "Our secret weapon has been the fact that we are actors, and that we approach the music primarily for its dramatic content." Nor does he have any illusions about the quality of the singing as such.

"Musicians—and a great many drop in—are our best audience," he said. "Not because we are great musicians. On the contrary. They are amazed to see how much can be done with such limited means."

"Lee, for instance, who had no musical training, ever, at all—people listen to him and sigh: 'That lovely troubadour voice.' That's an actor. Musicians come in and ask me, 'What chording do you use?' And of course I'm using the same five chords I began with. It's great fun."

The audience could hear a top-rank French bartone sing "L'Amour de Moi" brilliantly, perfectly, every note in place, but they will not be touched one half as much as they are touched by Lee—who, I must say, doesn't respect the musical structure at all."

Both men are essentially veterans of the theater, both actors and directors, each with more credits than an American Express card, and the club, legendary though it's become, is a sideline "that pays the rent."

As for the ritual, each element had its origin in either necessity or the quest for a personalized artistry becoming obsolete in the age of the little living-room tube.

Gordon, who came to Paris in 1949 to write a book about Thomas Wolfe (it's a long story), was soon moonlighting as a singer—more or less for the hell of it—at both L'Escale de Jacob and L'Abbaye, at that time a bar of minimal distinction.

L'Abbaye's proprietors (since bought out by Gordon and Lee) were startled but obliging over Gordon's dictum that "You don't talk when the singer is performing—which seems so normal to me but extraordinary to everyone else. They told me that in Paris you couldn't make anybody shut up for any reason whatever: they paid their money, they had a right to talk. Well, I went on the theory that the public is always wrong. It stuck, and the audiences have appreciated it enormously."



Lee Payant, Gordon Heath (seated).

PEOPLE: Duke Ellington Kicks Off 74th Year



It began last weekend, was still going strong yesterday and, if past performance is any indication, might well continue until next spring. The occasion is Duke Ellington's birthday, his 74th this time around, and it was kicked off with a concert at the Community Cultural Center of the Newark, N.J. chapter of the NAACP, followed by a dinner party on Manhattan's East Side. The Duke has traveled all over the world, but, as he told his Newark audience, his music remains rooted in blackness. "I was playing African music for 35 years before I went to Africa," he said. "Black Beauty" was written in 1928, "Black and Tan Fantasy" and "Creole Love Call" a year earlier, and it's always been black something—all the way up. We pioneered the social movement with the history of the Negro in America with "Black, Brown and Beige" in 1943—and every year after that in Carnegie Hall." Furthermore, said the musician, he knows more about the American Negro than anybody in the world: "Nobody else can know the American Negro but me, because nobody else has seen the American Negro."

years ago. Today, I would like to pay long overdue tribute to Ingrid Bergman, a true star, every sense of the word...I know that across the land, millions of Americans would wish to join in expressing their regrets if person and professional person that caused Ingrid Bergman to leave this country at the height of her career." The Senate after had been made by Colorado Edwin Johnson, who, in a speech calling for federal licensing, actors, actresses, producers and directors, called Miss Bergman "one of the most powerful women on earth—I regret to say a powerful influence for evil."

MARRIED: Former U.S. Senator from California William Knowland, 63, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, and Ann Dickson, 38, of Las Vegas, in October. It was the second marriage for both. ILL: Singer-actress Webb Reynolds, hospitalized in Las Vegas, where she was appearing at the Desert Inn, after suffering fainting and dizzy spells possibly brought on by a back infection.

Caroline Kennedy, 14, now pupil at the Brearley School in New York, will switch to a 10th-grade next year to Concord Academy in Massachusetts, a school with 250 students, 26 of them male. Boston newspaper further reported that Caroline's mother, Jacqueline Onassis, who was made "the victim of bitter attack in this chamber of the academy."

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VESTING: Gasoline, S.P.R.L. Ateliers de la Gare, 106, Rue de Bruxelles, 105-106-107-108.

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland) Mr. Christopher Lloyd, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.C.1. Tel: 242 65921.

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